

The males seem to be distinguishable by a large white spot on the inner web of the outer rectrices. This species seems solitary in its habits. We found it in the orange-trees, where it was very difficult to shoot, as it kept in the thickest parts.

56. *CHLOROPHANES ATRICAPILLA* (Vicill.).

This seems to belong to a West-Ecuadorian subspecies of *C. atricapilla*, of which we shot a great number at Santo Domingo and Guanacillo. The latter is the name of a negro "rubber-hunter's" hut in a very small clearing in the forest, a day's walk from the former place. These birds mostly frequent the banana plantations, and by tying a bunch of the ripe fruit to one of the trees we managed to get a great number of them. The females have the chin very yellow, and are more yellowish green generally than the young males.

57. *CÆREBA CÆRULEA* L.

♀. Archidona, E. Ecuador, in April. Shot on an orange-tree close to the hut.

58. *CERTHIOLA MEXICANA* (ScL.).

7 ♂ s, 3 ♀ s. Intag and Milligalli, W. Ecuador, and Baeza, E. Ecuador, with no variation. I found a nest at Intag in July, in a bush about four feet from the ground. It was dome-shaped, and contained two eggs—white, speckled with red. These little birds cling to the flowers on the tall trees, and extract the insects from them.

[To be continued.]

XXV.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

[Continued from p. 151.]

36. *Allen on the Birds of Santa Marta.*

[List of Birds Collected in the District of Santa Marta, Colombia, by Mr. Herbert H. Smith. By J. A. Allen. Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 117, 1900.]

The well-known collector Mr. Herbert H. Smith obtained 2814 bird-skins in the neighbourhood of Santa Marta,

U. S. of Colombia, between the sea-level and an altitude of 8000 feet, on the Sierra Nevada, from May 4th, 1898, to Sept. 7th, 1899. Mr. Jesup purchased this collection, and presented it to the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Allen now gives us an account of it, inserting in their places other species previously recorded from this locality.

The principal existing authorities on this attractive Avifauna are Messrs. Salvin and Godman (*Ibis*, 1879-80), and Mr. Bangs, several of whose papers we have lately noticed. Mr. Allen's present list includes the names of 388 species, of which the following 8 are described as new :—

Odontophorus atrifrons.	Attila parvirostris.
Myiobius assimilis.	— rufipectus.
Ochthoeca jesupi.	Myiotherula sanctæ-martæ.
— olivacea.	Ilyophilus brunneus.

On the general relation of the birds of Santa Marta Mr. Allen writes as follows :—

“In respect to the faunal relationships of the Santa Marta region, it may be said that while many wide-ranging species common to a large part of tropical America are found here, many of them are represented by geographical forms peculiar to this region, while in the higher parts of the Sierra Nevada there occur many distinct species quite unlike their nearest congeners found elsewhere, and belonging for the most part to genera not found in the adjoining low coast-region, but which occur in the Cordilleras of other parts of northern South America. Also it may be noted that many of the species in the list which are abundant at the lower levels, are not recorded from points above 5000 to 6000 feet.

“It is further evident that the avifauna of the Bogotá region is very different from that of the Santa Marta district, and also that the home of many ‘Colombian’ species is to be looked for elsewhere than in Eastern Colombia. Indeed, a very different set of birds was met with by Wyatt in ‘the eastern Cordillera of the State of Santander,’ in the Bucaramanga district, midway between Santa Marta and Bogotá.”

37. *Aplin on the Birds of Carnarvonshire.*

[The Birds of Lley, West Carnarvonshire. By O. V. Aplin, F.L.S. Zoologist, 1900, p. 489.]

From an ornithological point of view Wales is perhaps somewhat less known than any other part of Great Britain, and an article on its birds is on that account the more welcome. Mr. Aplin writes of a portion of the Principality with which few of us are intimately acquainted, and which is of special interest not only from its proximity to Ireland, but from its varied nature, combining as it does the beauty of gorse-covered tracts and moorlands with bold cliffs, islands, hills, marshes, and sandy shores. Few points seem to have escaped the notice of the author or of his correspondent, Mr. T. A. Coward, unless it be the breeding of the Peregrine on St. Tudwal's Island.

38. *Astley on Birds in freedom and in confinement.*

[My Birds in Freedom and Captivity. By H. D. Astley. J. M. Dent and Co., London. Pp. i-xvi, 1-254. Price 12s. 6d.]

Among the various works submitted to our notice there are many that are pleasing and many that are profitable, but comparatively few that leave us still unsatisfied and only wishful for more. Such, however, is the case with that of Mr. Astley. He disarms our criticism in the preface by frankly stating that his book is not to be considered scientific, but rather popular, and proceeds to furnish us with a series of delightful sketches of bird-life, which exhibit at the same time a true love of the subject, and every mark of careful observation, be it at home, on the Continent, or in Egypt.

Posing as the reverse of an "ordinary unobserver" of birds, he discourses in happy phrase on their behaviour and appearance, while he makes a valuable addition to his subject in the special chapters on the management of those kept in cages and aviaries, and on the cruelty too often practised towards the feathered race.

Perhaps the author's humanitarian ideas are not quite consistent with his practice of retaining so large a number of birds in confinement, but we are far from feeling inclined to

be captious when we observe his evident anxiety for their welfare, and their equally evident happiness under the circumstances. He has, moreover, been thus enabled to make notes upon the plumage of males and females, and upon the moult; while his accounts of the rearing of Gold-crested Wrens from the nest, and of the Cardinal Grosbeak breeding in a garden, are especially worthy of notice, as is the final chapter on Storks and Cranes.

Mr. Astley, however, by no means confines himself to his aviaries; he gives us accounts of his observations upon the Hoopoe, and upon two species of Rock-Thrush met with during his travels, and furnishes us in addition with a large number of illustrations, chiefly or entirely of his own drawing, of which those of the Hoopoe, the Ring-Ouscl, the Oyster-catcher, and the Great Black-backed Gull are perhaps the most successful.

We are somewhat surprised, however, to notice that he considers Morris an "eminent ornithologist" worthy to be coupled with Gould; while he is decidedly mistaken in attributing Dippers invariably to mountain torrents, Lories to New Zealand, and, at the present day, Bearded Tits to the fens of Cambridgeshire.

39. *Bangs on a new Rice-Grackle.*

[Description of a new Rice-Grackle. By Outram Bangs. Proc. New England Zool. Club, ii. p. 11, 1900.]

The Colombian form of *Cassidix* is separated as *Cassidix oryzivora violæa*.

40. *Bangs on Birds from Panama.*

[List of Birds collected by W. W. Brown, Jr., at Loma del Leon, Panama. By Outram Bangs. Proc. New England Zool. Club, ii. p. 13, 1900.]

Mr. Bangs records the names of the species represented in a collection of 752 skins formed at Lion-Hill Station on the Panama Railway by Mr. W. W. Brown, Jr. Among these three are described as new—*Mionectes oleagineus parvus*, *Myrmelastes ceterus*, and *Saltator lacertosus*.

41. *Beal on the Food of the North-American Icteridæ.*

[Food of the Bobolink, Blackbirds, and Grackles. By F. E. L. Beal, B.S. Bull. U. S. Dep. of Agric., Div. of Biol. Survey, No. 13. 8vo. Washington, 1900.]

It is always with pleasure that we take up one of the careful and exhaustive monographs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In that before us Mr. Beal has undertaken to weigh the evidence for and against the chief members of the family Icteridæ, as regards their harmful propensities; giving at the same time most instructive diagrams representing the elements that constitute the birds' food, a table of "distribution of stomachs," and a map of the range of the Bobolink. This species holds an exceptional position, causing immense damage at planting-time and harvest to the rice-crops of the South, but being beneficial and a general favourite in the Eastern States: so that the good might well outweigh the evil everywhere, were it not for the immense size of the flocks. Several of the other members of the Icteridæ must for the present be allowed to do more harm than good, but the majority are decidedly useful, and will be still more so as waste lands continue to come under cultivation. In many States protection might well be afforded to such birds, or more widely extended, for the amount of injurious insects and seeds of weeds they consume is prodigious.

42. *Bingham and Thompson on Birds from Upper Burma.*

[On the Birds collected and observed in the Southern Shan States of Upper Burma. By Col. C. T. Bingham, F.Z.S., and H. N. Thompson, F.Z.S. J. A. S. B. lxix. pt. 2, p. 102, 1900.]

An account is given of a collection of about 350 specimens representing 239 species obtained during a tour through the Southern Shan States of Upper Burma made in the cold weather of 1899-1900. Two of these—*Cerasophila thompsoni* (a new genus of Bulbul allied to *Hypsipetes*) and *Cyornis brevirostris*—have already been described as new in the 'Annals of Natural History' (ser. 7, vol. v. p. 359, 1900). The rare *Sitta magna* was observed on Mount Lor-San-Ba and at Taunggy, and two specimens (♂ et ♀) were procured at the latter locality.

43. *Bishop on the Birds of the Yukon Region.*

[Birds of the Yukon Region, with Notes on other Species. By Louis B. Bishop, M.D. North American Fauna, No. 19, p. 47, 1900.]

Under instructions from the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Messrs. Osgood and Bishop proceeded to Skagway, Alaska, in the summer of 1899, thence over the White Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon, and down the whole length of this mighty river to St. Michael on the Pacific. After a general account by Mr. Osgood of the country traversed, which is well worthy of perusal, come reports on the Mammals and Birds of the Yukon region. The latter, drawn up by Dr. Bishop, contains the names of 171 species arranged according to the Check-list. Three new subspecies are described as *Canachites canadensis osgoodi*, *Sayornis saya yukonensis*, and *Contopus richardsoni saturatus*. The introduction contains a good general dissertation on the Avifauna, and lists of species from the various localities. The summer visitors in the Yukon basin above Fort Yukon are given as 42 in number, of which 13 have their "centre of distribution" in Eastern North America.

44. *Cardiff Naturalists on the Birds of Glamorgan.*

[The Birds of Glamorgan. Compiled by a Committee of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society. 4to. Cardiff, 1900. Pp. xxv & 163. Price 8s.]

We can hardly praise very highly this latest contribution to our knowledge of the Faunas of the Counties of Great Britain. The introduction gives a very fair idea of the nature of the district and of its scenery, but the list of species which completes the work scarcely gives enough information to justify its publication. Still it may be taken as a preliminary list, on which to ground others, and may afford encouragement to future workers to pursue their investigations. The Welsh names of the birds will doubtless be found useful.

The Rusty Grackle, the Rock-Thrush, and the Carolina Crake are claimed as stragglers, while the Golden Oriole is supposed to have bred in the county, and the Hawfinch has recently extended its range to the district.

45. *Clarke on the Migration of Birds.*

[Bird Migration in Great Britain and Ireland. Third Interim Report of the Committee, consisting of Prof. Newton (Chairman), Rev. E. P. Knubley (Secretary), Mr. John A. Harvie-Brown, Mr. R. M. Barrington, Dr. H. O. Forbes, and Mr. A. H. Evans, appointed to work out the details of the Observations of Migration of Birds at Lighthouses and Lightships, 1880-87. Statement furnished to the Committee. By Wm. Eagle Clarke. Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Bradford, 1900.]

Mr. W. E. Clarke, having concluded his laborious task of summing up the results of the Migration Reports of 1880-1887, has turned his attention to the movements of the several species, and now puts before us in most able style the conclusions at which he has arrived in the case of the Song-Thrush and White Wagtail, from the evidence of the afore-said Reports and from information gathered from ornithologists inland. He holds out hopes, moreover, that this may be only an earnest of further contributions.

Sufficient evidence has now for the first time been accumulated to write an authoritative history of the status of each species, of its abundance, its time of appearance, and its route on migration; for nearly all birds seem to migrate to a greater or less extent in our islands.

The Song-Thrush is shown by Mr. Clarke not to participate in the east-to-west autumnal, or the west-to-east vernal, movements across the North Sea; the first home-bred individuals emigrate in August, though few leave us until September and October; while they return late in February and in the first half of March. The birds of passage arrive in the latter days of September, and continue to do so until mid-November; they gradually pass on to warmer climes—some remaining with us and spreading over the inland districts—and return late in March, to depart once more in April by the way in which they came. The *regular* limits of immigration are from South Shetland and the Orkneys to Norfolk, the birds reaching our northern and eastern coasts, and in some cases proceeding overland as far as Ireland, but most move southwards on their way to the Continent. Severe weather seems to cause “rushes.”

The White Wagtail comes from both the north-east and north-west, and is much more plentiful on our west coast than on our east, though it breeds but rarely on either. The individuals that pass the Shetlands probably arrive from Iceland and the Faroes. It appears in the south in March and April, and, on its return, visits us only from mid-August to mid-September.

46. *Cooke on the Birds of Colorado.*

[The Birds of Colorado, a second Appendix to Bulletin No. 37. By W. W. Cooke. Bull. Agric. Exp. Sta. Agric. Coll. of Colorado, 56, 1900.]

This memoir gives the additions made to the List of the Birds of Colorado (*cf.* Ibis, 1898, p. 161) during the past three years, and is paged consecutively with two former papers on the same subject (Bulletin, 37 and 44). The additional species are 27 in number, and 15 more have been ascertained to breed in the State. The total number of species and subspecies now known to occur in Colorado is 387.

47. *Druitt's (Mrs.) Memoir of Lord Lilford.*

[Lord Lilford, Thomas Littleton, fourth Baron, F.Z.S. President of the British Ornithologists' Union. A Memoir by his Sister, with an Introduction by the Bishop of London. 8vo. 1901. Price 10s. 6d.]

This volume will, we are sure, be read with very great interest by all the Members of our Union, and by the many other friends and acquaintances of our late President. The story told of his life and its principal incidents contains, as might have been expected, numerous allusions to Birds, one of the main subjects, as we well know, that occupied his attention from early youth. It is, moreover, illustrated by some beautiful plates drawn by Thorburn, Lodge, and others, and is prefaced by a capital likeness of our much-esteemed friend.

48. *Dubois' 'Synopsis Avium.'*

[Synopsis Avium. Nouveau Manuel d'Ornithologie, par Alphonse Dubois. Fasc. II. Pici, Heterodactylæ, Amphibolæ, Anisodactylæ,

Macrochires; Fasc. III. Macrochires, Tracheophonæ, Oligomyodæ; Fasc. IV. Tyrannidæ, Hirundinidæ, Ampelidæ, Paramythiidæ, and Muscipidæ. Bruxelles, 1900. Pp. 81-288.]

In 1890 (*Ibis*, 1900, p. 381) we recorded the issue of the first part of this useful Manual. Since that date three more 'fasciculæ' have been issued, the contents of which are indicated in the titles given above.

The following species are figured in these parts:—Pl. ii. Heads of *Melanerpes cruentatus* and *M. hargitti* (sp. nov.) and of *Hapaloderma rufiventre*; Pl. iii. *Rhinopomastes cabanisi*, *Scytalopus analis*, and *Hypocnemis navioides*; Pl. iv.* *Grallaria gigantea* and *Myrmotherula brevicauda*; Pl. v. *Thamnophilus torquatus* and *Dendrocolaptes sancti-thomæ*; Pl. vi. *Picolaptes albo-lineatus* and *Dendronis guttata*.

49. Finn on the Tracheal Bulb of Ducks.

[Note on the Structure and Function of the Tracheal Bulb in male *Anatidæ*. By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum. J. A. S. B. lxi. pt. ii. p. 147, 1900.]

The subject of this paper is one of considerable interest, and Mr. Finn is doing us a great service in extending our knowledge, as regards the condition of the trachea, to species not heretofore examined. These are *Nettopus coromandelianus*, where there is no bulb; *Æx galericulata*, *Casarca rutila*, and the hybrid *Cairina moschata* × *Anas boschas*, where that structure occurs to a greater or less extent. A table of the sounds emitted by Ducks and Drakes of various species is added, to show how far the voice is modified by the formation. Mr. Finn thinks that it will be proved that the male cannot utter quacks or croaks similar to those of the female.

50. Finn on the Cormorant of the Crozettes.

[On the Form of Cormorant inhabiting the Crozette Islands. By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum. J. A. S. B. lxi. pt. ii. p. 143, 1900.]

It is here pointed out that a specimen of a Cormorant from the Crozettes in the Calcutta Museum (originally

* Erroneously numbered "Pl. vi."

received from the South African Museum) is the type of *Hypoleucus melanogenis*, Blyth (J. A. S. B. xxix. p. 201), and is most nearly allied to, if not identical with, *Phalacrocorax verrucosus* (cf. B. M. C. B. xxvi. p. 394).

51. *Finn on the Birds of the Indian Museum.*

[A Guide to the Zoological Collections exhibited in the Bird Gallery of the Indian Museum. By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Deputy Superintendent. 8vo. Calcutta, 1900. 131 pp. Price 12 annas.]

We do not feel inclined to criticize this guide too harshly, for it is on the whole an undoubtedly good piece of work, which will prove of great service to those entering upon the study of Birds in India; while its arrangement, being that of a general introduction followed by a separate account of each family, is probably the most suitable that could be found for such persons' requirements. With a view, however, to assisting the author, should a second edition be called for, we venture to mention a few points which we fear may detract from the value of a book which is especially intended for beginners. Such words as "omnivorous" and "exceptional" are used in too loose a sense, which is calculated to mislead the reader. For example, on p. 76 the *Gallinæ* are said to be "exceptional among birds" as regards polygamy, though on pp. 91 and 96 other instances are given of the habit. The *Palamedeidae* are stated to be "unique" in having no uncinatè processes; "among existing forms" should here be added. Certain *Anatidae* are declared to have "horny teeth" in the jaws, but it should be explained that such are not really teeth. Again, spurs can hardly be called "epidermal" structures, blue is scarcely to be termed a rare colour in the Class, while on p. 96 the eighth line reads as if the Curlew were a Sandpiper.

The author lays little stress on Anatomy as a guide to Taxonomy, while the *Impennes* in his eyes rank as an Order equal to the *Carinatae* and the *Ratite*; he follows the classification of the 'Fauna of British India' to a great extent, but reduces the Orders of that work to Suborders, and does not always preserve the sequence there adopted.

52. *Finn and Turner on two rare Indian Pheasants.*

[On Two Rare Indian Pheasants. By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and Lieut. H. H. Turner. J. A. S. B. lxxix. pt. ii. p. 144, 1900.]

In the Chinu Hills in Upper Burma (about 23° N. L. and 94 E. L.) Lieut. Turner procured last year examples of two Pheasants, which have been examined by Mr. Finn. One of them is referred to *Phasianus humiæ*, the other to a Kaleege closely allied to *Gennæus davisoni* and *G. williamsi*, but possibly distinct, for which the name *G. turneri* is suggested by Mr. Finn.

53. *Finsch on Birds from New Guinea.*

[On a Collection of Birds made by Mr. Karl Schädler at Sekru (North-west coast of New Guinea). By Dr. O. Finsch. Notes Leyden Mus. xxii. p. 49, 1900.]

Dr. Finsch catalogues a collection of birds made by Karl Schädler at Sekru, on the southern coast of the peninsula which borders Macluer's Bay on the south. The 247 specimens are referred to 76 species, all previously known.

54. *Finsch on a new Dicæum.*

[Ueber eine anscheinend neue Art *Dicæum* vom Arfak-Gebirge (New-Guinea) von Dr. O. Finsch. Notes Leyden Mus. xxii. p. 70, 1900.]

The new *Dicæum arfakianum* is from the Arfak Mountains in New Guinea. A single specimen in the Leyden Museum, obtained through Bruijn in 1876, has hitherto been confounded with *D. pectorale*.

55. *Finsch on the Cuculi of the Leyden Museum.*

[Zur Catalogisirung der ornithologischen Abtheilung. Von Dr. O. Finsch. Notes Leyden Mus. xxii. p. 75, 1900.]

In Schlegel's 'Catalogue of the Cuckoos in the Leyden Museum,' published in 1866, only 15 species were enumerated, represented by 209 specimens. The collection of Cuckoos now contains 560 specimens, referable to 40 species, of which *Chrysococcyx innominatus*, from the small island of Kisser near Timor, is described as new. Many useful notes are given upon the other forms. A second example

of the rare and curious *Heterococcyx neglectus* Schl. has been obtained.

56. *Forbes on Birds in the Derby Museum, Liverpool.*

[Catalogue of the Lizard-tailed (Saururæ), the Toothed (Odontornithes), and the Ostrich-like (Struthiones) Birds, and of the Tinamous (Tinami) and the Divers (Colymbi), in the Derby Museum. By Henry O. Forbes, LL.D. Bull. Liverp. Mus. iii. p. 25, 1900.]

Dr. Forbes continues his catalogue of the birds in the Museum under his charge, and in the present article treats of the Saururæ, Odontornithes, Struthiones, Tinami, and Colymbi. Some remarkable statements are made concerning the variations in size and shape observed in the bones of a large series of skeletons of Moas, which were disinterred under Dr. Forbes' eyes in New Zealand, the conclusion being that the species of *Dinornis* have been unduly augmented by describers.

57. *Fricker's 'Antarctic Regions.'*

[The Antarctic Regions. By Dr. Karl Fricker. (Translated by A. Sonnenschein.) London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1900. 1 vol. 292 pp. Price 7s. 6d.]

This is a useful volume of reference for those who are interested in Antarctic matters generally and in the new National Antarctic Expedition specially, as it contains a full account of the history of the discovery of the South Polar lands and their physical structure. But the author evidently knows little about Natural History, and the few lines devoted to the Antarctic Avifauna (pp. 270-71) are misleading and inaccurate. The author seems never to have heard of the Emperor Penguin—the largest and finest bird in Antarctica. Nor does he appreciate the value of Penguins' flesh as an article of diet in high Southern latitudes (see above, p. 131). The article on the birds of Antarctica, published in this Journal in 1894 (p. 494), is not even mentioned in the Bibliography.

58. *Godman and Salvin's 'Biologia Centrali-Americana.'*

[Biologia Centrali-Americana; or, Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fauna and Flora of Mexico and Central America. Edited by

F. DuCane Godman and Osbert Salvin. (Zoology.) Parts CXXXIX.—CXL. 4to. London, 1898–190). (Published for the Editors by R. H. Porter, London.]

With great satisfaction we record the issue of three more portions of the “Aves” of the ‘*Biologia Centrali-Americana*’—continuing the third volume from p. 41 to p. 88. In our last notice of this important work (‘*Ibis*,’ 1898, p. 301) we mentioned the commencement of the Accipitres with the Ospreys (Pandionidæ). The bird-parts in the numbers since issued are devoted to the Falconidæ, beginning with the Harriers, Hawks, and Buzzards, nearly after the systematic arrangement of the ‘*Nomenclator*.’ At the time of Salvin’s death the MS. of the Falconidæ was in a forward state. Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe has assisted Mr. Godman in completing it. An excellent figure (plate lxiii.) is given of *Morphnus guianensis*.

59. *Grant and Percival on the Birds of Southern Arabia.*

[On the Birds of Southern Arabia. By W. R. Ogilvie Grant. With Field Notes by A. Blayney Percival. Nov. Zool. vii. pp. 243, 591, pl. x.]

Mr. Ogilvie Grant gives an account of the birds collected by Mr. A. Blayney Percival and his taxidermist, Mr. W. Dodson, during an expedition into the interior of the territory of Aden and the adjoining districts, sent out by the governor of that place in the spring of 1899. The exact route is shown in a map attached to the paper. Mr. Dodson unfortunately contracted a bad fever and died at Aden, just as he was preparing to return home.

The present article contains the results of this expedition as regards birds, but incorporates previous information on the same district, so that we have in it a complete account of the Avifauna of Aden up to the present time. Col. Yerbury (‘*Ibis*,’ 1896, p. 13) attributes 142 species to this Avifauna; the list before us contains 188 names, amongst which *Cedionemus dodsoni*, *Telephonus percivali*, and *Ammomanes saturatus* are species discovered on this occasion. Other interesting additions to the Avifauna are the Sugar-bird of

Palestine (*Cinnyris osea*) and a small Hornbill (*Lophoceros nasutus*) previously noted by Hemprich and Ehrenberg.

Many of the European Warblers (*Sylvia nisoria*, *S. atricapilla*, *S. cinerea*, *S. hortensis*, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, *P. sibilatrix*, &c.) occur at Aden in the autumn.

60. *Hall on the Birds of Victoria.*

[The Insectivorous Birds of Victoria, with Chapters on Birds more or less useful. By Robert Hall. Svo. Melbourne, 1900. Pp. i-viii, 1-260.]

In pursuance of his design of furnishing in this little book a homely but useful account of the Insectivorous Birds of Victoria, Mr. Hall has arranged them in groups according to the nature of their food. Under the scientific name of each species he gives the derivation and the meaning, coupled with a phonetic representation of the same, marked with the quantities of the separate syllables. In general he will be found to be correct, but there are several errors, for instance we should derive *Podargus* not from "*podar*, swift-footed," but from *pod-argus*.

The notices of Geographical Distribution, and the keys to the male, female, and young of each species, are decidedly valuable; while we must congratulate the author on the pleasantly written life-histories of the various birds, and on the useful information as to local names, migration, length of incubation, and so forth, which he and several zealous correspondents have been able to gather. The fact that the Sky-Lark is now firmly established in Australia is duly noticed in its place.

61. *Hall upon Changes of Plumage.*

[Notes on the Plumage Changes of *Petræca phœnicea* (Gould), *Pachycephala gutturalis* (Latham), and *Micræca fascians* (Latham). By Robert Hall. Proc. R. Soc. Victoria, xiii. p. 10, 1900.]

Mr. Hall describes the changes of plumage from youth to age of three common Australian birds. In *Petræca* and *Micræca* the changes "are performed in two acts," while in *Pachycephala* there appear to be "three distinct and opposed plumages."

62. *Hall on Birds from Kalgoorlie, W. A.*

[Notes on a Collection of Bird-skins from Kalgoorlie, W. A. By Robert Hall. Trans. R. Soc. S. Australia, 1900, p. 24.]

This is a list, with notes, of a collection of birds made by Mr. Lindsay Cameron at Kalgoorlie, one of the new gold-districts in the interior desert of Western Australia. Thirty-three species were represented in the collection, and ten others well-known were noted in addition by Mr. Cameron. A *Xerophila* "does not agree with any known species." See Vict. Nat. xvi. no 2.

63. *Hartert on the Birds of Buru.*

[The Birds of Buru, being a List of Collections made on that Island by Messrs. Doherty and Dumas. By Ernst Hartert. Nov. Zool. vii. p. 226.]

The specimens in the Tring Muscum collected in Buru, near Kayeli, by Doherty, and by Dumas (sent there by Mr. Everett) on Mount Mada at an elevation of about 3000 ft., are referred to 64 species. Among those from the latter locality are a number related to Malayan forms, which were not previously known to extend into the Moluccan area.

The following species and subspecies are described as new:—

Strix cayelii, *Prioniturus mada*, *Eudynamis cyanocephala everetti*, *E. orientalis salvadorii*, *Micræca addita*, *Zosterops obstinatus*, *Androphilus disturbans*, and *Reinwardtæna reinwardti albida*. *Erythromyias buruensis* and *Geocichla dumasi* are figured.

64. *Hartert on some Palæarctic Birds.*

[Some Miscellaneous Notes on Palæarctic Birds. By Ernst Hartert. Nov. Zool. vii. p. 525.]

Mr. Hartert thinks it "necessary to treat *Certhia familiaris* and *C. brachydactyla* as two species." He also makes a new subspecies of the British Nuthatch as *Sitta europæa britannica*, recognising 4 subspecies in all. Of *Dendrocopus major* he proposes to acknowledge no less than 13 subspecies,

amongst which *D. major anglicus* is new. Of *Strix flammea* he makes at least 5 subspecies in Europe and North Africa, and refers the British form to *Strix flammea kirkhoffi*. We do not profess to agree with these proposals, but Mr. Hartert has a right to state his own views and has something to say for them.

65. *Hartert on the Genus Scœorhynchus.*

[On the Genus *Scœorhynchus*, Oates. By Ernst Hartert. Nov. Zool. vii. p. 548.]

Two species of the Paradoxornithine genus *Scœorhynchus* are usually recognised as *S. ruficeps* and *S. gularis*. Mr. Hartert now proposes to divide the former into 2 subspecies and the latter into 3. Two of these subspecies are described as new—namely, *S. ruficeps bakeri* and *S. gularis transfluvialis*.

66. *Hartert on the Birds of the Lingga Islands.*

[List of a Collection of Birds from the Lingga Islands. By Ernst Hartert. Nov. Zool. vii. p. 549.]

The Lingga Islands are a little group south of Singapore, off the coast of Sumatra, to which the late Alfred Everett sent a collector. Examples of 39 species were obtained, all of which were purely Malaccan forms. This is believed to be the first collection of birds ever made in these islands. It is, of course, by no means complete.

67. *Hartert on the Birds of the Banda Islands.*

[The Birds of the Banda Islands. By Ernst Hartert. Nov. Zool. vii. p. 551.]

The Banda Islands south of Ceram have been visited by Salomon Müller, Rosenberg, Wallace, and other naturalists. Mr. Hartert writes on the collections made there for Tring by Mr. H. Kuhn and Mr. W. Doherty, which contain representatives of 29 species. These are enumerated, and notes are added.

68. *Hartert on Turacus chalcophilus.*

[On *Turacus chalcophilus* Neumann. By Ernst Hartert. Nov. Zool. vii. p. 278.]

This fine Touraco is the East African representative of *T. schalowi*, of Benguela, and *T. livingstoni* of Zambesia. It is described and figured from an example obtained by Mr. Oscar Neumann in the forests of Gurui, in German East Africa. There is a good specimen of *T. schalowi* now living in the Zoological Society's Gardens, presented by Mr. W. L. Sclater. (See P. Z. S. 1899, p. 828.)

69. *Hellmayr on the Genus Polioptila.*

[Bemerkungen über die neuweltliche Gattung *Polioptila*, nebst Beschreibung einer neuen Subspecies aus Peru. Von C. E. Hellmayr. Nov. Zool. vii. p. 535.]

Mr. Hellmayr reviews the American genus *Polioptila*, of which he has studied a series of about 70 specimens. Of the black-headed group he recognises six subspecies, two of which (*P. nigriceps anteocularis* from Colombia, and *P. n. major* from Peru) are characterized as new.

70. *Hudson's 'Nature in Downland.'*

[Nature in Downland. By W. H. Hudson. Longmans, Green, & Co. London. Pp. i-xii, 1-307. Price 10s. 6d.]

Mr. Hudson, who writes from the "æsthetic point of view of a lover of nature," gives us a highly poetical description of the South Downs of Sussex, with their adjacent low lands and coast. He revels in the beauty of the rolling uplands, with their wealth of flowers, their abundant bird and insect life, while he makes to pass before our gaze the inhabitants of the plain—shepherds, labourers, cattle, and sheep—with their characteristic habits and voices, comparing mankind in the country with the degraded dwellers in the town.

Birds are not a special feature in the book, but an interesting account is given of the "Wheat ear harvest"—not yet entirely a thing of the past; while Stonechats, Swallows,

Magpies, and other species provide matter for many a page. We are glad to hear that the Badger still holds its ground in the district; but we must dissent from the author's statement that the Stone-Curlew has ceased to breed in the county, nor can we imagine what are the species of Terns that have disappeared in the present century.

Many of the full-page illustrations give a very good idea of the scenery of the Downland.

71. *Jacobi on the Eating of Gravel by Birds.*

[Die Aufnahme von Steinen durch Vögel. Von Dr. Arnold Jacobi. Arb. Biol., Abth. f. Land- u. Forstwirthsch. K. Gesundheits, i. p. 223, 1900.]

In this article Dr. Jacobi, following the lead of Professor Röry, treats of the swallowing of stones and grit by birds, and adduces what he considers to be new or hitherto unpublished facts. Galline, Columbine, Picarian, and Corvine species perhaps afford the best instances of the habit, marsh and shore-birds vary somewhat in their adherence to it, while those that swim hardly practise it at all. Instinct makes it customary, while it is of course useful from a physiological point of view, as an assistance to digestive action.

72. *Jacobi on the Avifauna of Japan.*

[Verbreitung und Herkunft der höhern Thierwelt Japans. Von Dr. Arnold Jacobi. Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.) xiii. p. 463, 1900.]

Dr. Jacobi was induced by a study of the Mollusks of Japan to extend his researches to the distribution and origin of the Vertebrates of the islands. His difficulties were enhanced by the fact that since the days of Temminck and Schlegel a custom has arisen of considering Japan as a sort of mother-country with various dependences; while the writers have failed to distinguish properly, in the case of birds, between residents, migrants, and stragglers. Seebohm's work, though by no means perfect, is perhaps the best, and his nomenclature and order are adopted.

Japan proves to be a complex area, containing endemic,

arctic, and tropical species—some of them more or less cosmopolitan, and some peculiar to it—as might be expected in a long chain of islands, where various climates are found in a limited space. All this he shows by tables of 41 Mammals and 155 Birds, with remarks on Fishes, Amphibians, and Reptiles added. The birds are marked according to the islands on which they occur, an asterisk denoting for those found only in Japan.

An examination of their distribution and status, aided by the light which geology affords, emphasizes the fact that immigrations must have occurred from the north and from the south at different epochs, while even in the various parts of the same island striking divergencies are noticeable.

The author leaves out of consideration the Kuriles as being arctic, and the Loo-Koo and Bonin Islands as mainly tropical.

73. *Madarász on Birds from German New Guinea.*

[Beiträge zur Ornithologie Deutsch-Neu-Guinea. (Ludwig Biró's Sammelergebnisse.) Mitgeteilt von Dr. J. v. Madarász. *Termesz. Füzetek*, xxiv. p. 73, 1901.]

The new species represented in Ludwig Biró's first collection from the Sattelberg, in German New Guinea, were described in 1890 (*Orn. Monatsb.* viii. p. 1). A second series from the same locality appears to have been lost on its way home. Dr. Madarász now writes on a third collection from German New Guinea, made by Biró in the second half of 1899, which contains 86 specimens referable to 45 species, and gives the names of 9 of them with notes. One of them, *Mimeta szalayii*, is described as new.

74. *Martens on Antarctic Birds.*

[Hamburger Magalhaensische Sammelreise Vögel, bearbeitet von G. H. Martens. Royal 8vo. Hamburg, 1900. 34 pp.]

The birds collected during the "Hamburg Magellanic Collecting-voyage" consisted of 60 specimens belonging to 44 species. In enumerating them, Herr Martens takes the opportunity of cataloguing all the forms that have been noted as occurring south of about 43° S. L. He does not, however, include the birds of the Southern Island of New

Zealand, part of which lies south of this parallel. The result is a list of 299 species, made up, as it appears to us, of three very different Avifaunas which have little or nothing to do with one another—namely, the South American element (192 sp.), the New Zealand element (59 sp.), and true Antarctic element (48 sp.).

75. *Meade-Waldo on the Birds of Hampshire.*

[The Victoria History of the Counties of England. Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Vol. I. Westminster, Archibald Constable. 1 vol. 4to. 536 pp. 1900. Price £6 6s. for the set of 4 volumes.]

The new 'Victoria' series of County Histories, edited by Mr. H. Arthur Doubleday, is commenced by the issue of the first volume of the History of Hampshire. This is a bulky quarto, well and clearly printed on good paper, and fully illustrated by plates and maps, presenting a most attractive appearance. The volume now before us contains the whole of the natural history of the county—a branch of the work which is edited by our associate Mr. A. Trevor-Battye—and the first portion of the antiquities. The chapter on the birds has been prepared by Mr. Meade-Waldo, who discreetly follows Mr. Saunders's well-known arrangement and nomenclature. He enumerates 280 species as assignable to the Hampshire Avifauna, and gives short field-notes on each of them. We think that these remarks might have been a little more copious in certain cases and of a somewhat less general character—but possibly the author was restricted as to space. The principal local collections of birds (such as those of Mr. Hart at Christchurch, of Winchester College, and of the town of Alton) should also have been mentioned, in order to show where authentic specimens of Hampshire birds may be seen.

76. *Neumann on the Avifauna of Eastern and Central Africa.*

[Beiträge zur Vogelfauna von Ost- und Central-Afrika. III. Von O. Neumann. J. f. O. 1900, p. 185.]

This is the third and concluding part of the author's account of the birds collected during his extensive journey through

German and British East Africa and round Lake Victoria in 1893-5. (Cf. Ibis, 1899, pp. 140, 650.) Altogether 555 species are enumerated, and exact dates and localities, besides other notes, are always given. Interesting general remarks are also introduced at the head of each family. In the present part the following species and subspecies are described as new:—*Indicator minor teitensis*, *Dendromus malherbii nyansæ*, *Dendropicus guineensis centralis*, *Rhinopomastus schalowi*, *Bradyornis kavirondensis*, *Muscicapa grisola sibirica*, *Serinus sharpii*, *Xenocichla flavicollis shelleyi*, *Cyanomitra obscura neglecta*, *Cisticola prinioides*, *Sylviella major*, *Apalis æquatorialis*, and *Cossypha caffra mawensis*. Coloured figures are given of *Dendromus tæniolæmus*, *D. neumanni*, *Apalis porphyrolema*, *A. griseiceps*, and *Linurgus kilimensis*. The last-named bird is a second species of a curious genus of Finches, and is closely allied to *L. olivaceus* of Cameroons. It was found on Kilimanjaro at a height of 9000 feet. A map is added to show Herr Neumann's route. The preface to this part of the memoir contains some very interesting remarks on the general characters of the faunas of the three divisions of the country traversed, which are, shortly, Southern Masailand with southern tendencies, Northern Masailand with Somali-like forms, and the basin of Lake Victoria with many well-marked West-African types—such as *Psittacus erithacus* and *Corythæola cristata*.

77. North on a new Australian Parrot.

[Description of a new Parrakeet from the Burke District, North Queensland. By Alfred J. North, C.M.Z.S. Victorian Naturalist, xvii, p. 91, 1900.]

Platycercus macgillivrayi, from the Burke District of Northern Queensland, is allied to *P. barnardi* and *P. occidentalis*, and is named after its discoverer, Mr. A. S. Macgillivray.

78. Regalia on Birds' Wing-claws.

[Unghie ai Diti I e II della Mano in Uccelli Italiani e in Altri. E. Regalia. Proc. verb. Soc. Toscana Sci. Nat. 1900, p. 3.]

Signor Regalia, one of whose former papers on the same

subject we have already noticed (*Ibis*, 1889, p. 124), has here published his latest investigations with regard to the claws on the wings of Birds. As before, he makes three groups of species, possessing respectively a claw on the pollex, on the index, or on both; the first contains 61 forms, the second only 9, and the third 80—including cases noticed by his fellow-ornithologists. Instances of wing-claws are most common in the large group *Limicolæ*, somewhat less so in the *Accipitres*, *Gaviæ*, and *Anseres*, in the order given, while they gradually decrease in number until none are found in the *Passeres* *.

The author considers it now certain that *Gyps fulvus* and *Syrnium uralense* have claws on both digits, *Botaurus stellaris* on the index. He discusses further the probability of their existence in other groups, their extreme forms, cases where that on the index is the larger, the coexistence of spurs and claws, and the "involution" of the latter as the bird passes from the young to the adult stage.

79. Rothschild on the Avifauna of Laysan.

[The Avifauna of Laysan and the neighbouring Islands; with a complete History to date of the Birds of the Hawaiian Possessions. By the Hon. Walter Rothschild. London: R. H. Porter. Part III. December 1900. Price £6 6s.]

With this bulky part Mr. Rothschild brings to a conclusion his excellent work on 'The Avifauna of Laysan,' which, however, embraces an account not only of the birds of that little-known and remote island, but also a full history up to the present time of the Ornis of the whole Hawaiian group and its dependencies.

The second part of this work was published in 1893 (see *Ibis*, 1894, p. 315), so we have had some time to wait for the final number, but are amply repaid by the great interest of the letterpress and the number and excellence of the plates by Keulemans & Frohawk, which represent the following species:—

* In the *Passeres* they may, however, occur abnormally, as in the well-known case of *Merula dactyloptera* Bp. (*Cf. Ibis*, 1861, p. 279.)

Hemignathus ellisianus.	Rhodacanthis palmeri.
Heterorhynchus lucidus.	— flaviceps.
Himatione virens.	Chloridops kona.
— wilsoni.	Chaetoptila angustipluma.
— chloris.	Moho nobilis.
— stejnegeri.	— apicalis.
Palmeria dolei.	— bishopi.
Drepanis pacifica.	— braccatus.
Drepanorhynchus funereus.	Pennula sandwichensis.
Loxops coccinea.	— millsii.
— ochracea.	Himantopus knudseni.
— wolstenholmei.	Anas wyvilliana.
— cæruleirostris.	Bernicla canadensis minima.
Pseudonestor xanthophrys.	

We have in addition coloured representations of the nests and eggs of *Chasiempis gayi* and *Himatione virens*, and figures of a large number of bills and of other peculiar structures. *Oreomyza perkinsi* (from Hawaii) is described as a new species, and a new genus (*Drepanorhamphus*) is formed for the *Drepanis funerea* of Newton.

The total number of Hawaiian birds is now raised to 116, besides which some 12 others have been introduced. One of these, the Indian Mynah (*Acridotheres tristis*), is stated to be "very numerous and very harmful to the native birds."

The *résumé* of Henry Palmer's diary contains a quantity of interesting notes. Between December 1890 and August 1893 he collected 1832 birds, and discovered 15 species new to science. He appears to have procured specimens of all the resident Land-birds known, except some 7 that are in all probability extinct, and of most of the Sea-birds.

In his remarks on the origin and distribution of the Hawaiian Avifauna, Mr. Rothschild recognises three differently aged stocks of bird population—(1) an original stock, of uncertain origin; (2) a Polynesian branch; and (3) an American stock, which is the most recent. The Avifauna of the island of Hawaii itself is by far the richest.

80. Rothschild and Pycraft on Cassowaries.

[A Monograph of the Genus *Casuarius*. By the Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ph.D., F.Z.S. With a Dissertation on the Morphology and

Phylogeny of the Palæognathæ (Ratitæ and Crypturi) and Neognathæ (Carinatae). By W. P. Pycraft. Trans. Zool. Soc. xv. (1900) pp. 109-290. Price £3 10s.]

Mr. Rothschild has now produced his beautifully illustrated 'Monograph of the Cassowaries,' for which he has been so long amassing materials. He has, moreover, greatly increased the value of his memoir by securing the assistance of Mr. Pycraft, who has added to it an elaborate essay on the Ratitæ and Crypturi, or, as it is now proposed to rename these two groups of birds when united, the "Palæognathæ."

Taking Mr. Rothschild's portion of the work first, we find full descriptions and other particulars of all the forms of *Casuaris* known, which are illustrated by a splendid series of 18 coloured plates. The author arranges the Cassowaries in three groups:—(1) The typical group, containing 2 species and 7 subspecies; (2) the one-wattled group, containing 2 species and 3 subspecies; and (3) the Mooruks, without throat-wattles, consisting of 4 species and 3 subspecies—making altogether 8 species and 13 subspecies.

These are illustrated by a figure of *C. uniappendiculatus*, taken from Mr. Blaauw's living bird, and by 17 figures of heads of the natural size (all drawn by Keulemans) of the following:—

C. casuaris, *C. casuaris beccarii*, *C. casuaris salvadorii*, *C. casuaris australis*, *C. casuaris violicollis*, *C. casuaris intensus*, *C. bicarunculatus*, *C. uniappendiculatus*, *C. uniappendiculatus occipitalis*, *C. uniappendiculatus aurantiacus*, *C. philipi*, *C. papuanus*, *C. papuanus edwardsi*, *C. picticollis*, *C. picticollis hecki*, *C. loræ*, and *C. bennetti*. Two coloured maps (pls. xl. & xli.) show the geographical distribution of the Cassowaries so far as it is at present known to us.

Mr. Pycraft's dissertation, which forms the second portion of this important memoir, goes farther into the depths of the pterylosis, osteology, and anatomy of the Cassowaries and their allies than we are quite able to penetrate. But the work is, no doubt, of a high character; and an authority, on whose judgment we can place the utmost reliance, writes of it as follows:—

Mr. Pycraft's long and valuable dissertation is devoted to the consideration of such points of anatomy as have hitherto remained unrecorded, not merely in the Cassowaries, but in the great Sub-class of the Ratitæ; and we may say, at once, that in its ultimate outcome this anatomical portion is mainly systematic. It deals, as based upon the study of Cassowaries, with the pterylography, myology, nervous and sensory organs; as also with the osteology, visceral system, and the development, so far as that concerns the pore-canals of the egg-shell, the presence of the opercular fold (first described in *Apteryx* by Parker), and the pterylosis.

Under each of these heads a considerable amount of detail is systematically arranged, and at the end of the memoir the osteological characters of all the recognised genera are set down in a "key" form, in a manner which cannot fail to be of the greatest service to future workers. It is concerning the sections on the pterylography, the palate, and the muscles of the fore limb, that the original observation and generalization are most noteworthy. To refer only to the chief points, the fact that in *Apteryx* the first definite feathers do not thrust out the prepenneæ, and that in *Casuaris* the remiges of the adult represent the calamus only, modified by a process of solidification during prolonged growth, are alone sufficiently important.

Concerning the muscles, while much detail is given which will be of use for reference, the greatest interest attaches to the discovery that in *Rhea* the *flexor carpi ulnaris* consists of two portions, of which the post-axial or posterior is bounded by a rudimentary *vinculum elasticum*, and that on comparison with other birds the varying proportions and inter-relationships of the two latter are seen to be such as would seem to justify the conclusion that in *Rhea* we have represented the proto-carinate wing-type of to-day.

It is, however, in the sequence, and particularly in its vomero-ptyergoid portion, that the author is at his best. His work upon this is nothing short of revolutionary, and is in reality the outcome of investigations originating in his recent rediscovery of the segmented nature of the ptyergoid,

first observed by Brandt, which led him to the application of the term "*hemipterygoid*" to the anterior segment of that bone. As the result mainly of this line of enquiry, the author is led to associate the Tinamous (*Crypturi*) definitely with the Ratitæ, as was first proposed by Garrod and has since been all but done by others, and to reject, for cogent reasons, the Sub-class names Ratitæ and Carinatae. Dealing with the palate, he distinguishes between the *Palaeognathæ* (Ratitæ + *Crypturi*), in which the palatines are connected with the pterygoids by either synchondrosis or suture, and the rest of the birds or *Neognathæ*, in which the palatines and pterygoids are in articulation.

Having had access to the rich collections of the British Museum, the Zoological Society's Prosectorium, and other leading institutions in London, the author is enabled to show that in the passage from the palaeognathous to the neognathous condition, the segmentation of the pterygoids and loss of independence by their anterior segment, by co-ossification with the palatines as these approximate medially and come to underlie them, is still actually undergone, and that the resulting freedom of the pterygoid (in reality of its posterior moiety only), characteristic of the *Neognathæ* alone, is consequently a secondary feature.

Passing, on this basis, to a reconsideration of accepted views of the inter-relationships of the seven orders of *Palaeognathæ*, the author comes to regard the Dromæidæ as the most primitive birds now living, and to look upon the Rheas as most nearly allied to the Dinornithidæ and Tinamous. The Dromæidæ for him embrace the Emus and Cassowaries; and concerning the Ostriches, he is led to regard the absence of palatine processes to the premaxillæ and the greatly reduced condition of the vomer as indicative of specialization. While he would thus deny their primitive rank among the *Palaeognathæ*, he points to details in *Struthio meridionalis*, which he justly revives, of conditions which are intermediate between the higher Struthiones and the lower palaeognathous type, and similarly points to details in cranial anatomy in which the *Crypturi* may well be annectent between the latter and the *Neognathæ*.

There is one point on which we would be critical, viz., the assumed intimacy of relationship between the Dinornithidæ and Æpyornithidæ. The researches of Burekhardt into the architecture of their skeletons would seem to suggest for the latter a much more distinct origin than would our author, and that the points of resemblance between them may perhaps be due to convergence. We await, however, a full knowledge of their palatal anatomy.

As a new discovery there is announced in the skull of the nestling *Casuarinus* a separate ossification for the central portion of the "casque," the homology of which has yet to be determined.

For the heart, there is recorded the fact that the moderator band would appear to be very inconstant, since it was found but once in the examination of five specimens; and the author corrects an obvious error of Forbes concerning the relationships of the *bursa Fabricii*.

This part of the memoir, illustrated by four admirable plates and nine text-figures by Grönwald, is no less thorough, as a whole, than in its classificatory portion it is novel.

The monograph in its entirety is one than which none could have been better conceived or desired to fill the place it occupies; it is in all respects masterly in its details, revolutionary in its salient points of originality, and will remain a standard work in the ornithological literature of the future.—G. B. H.

81. *Salvadori on Birds from Matto Grosso and Paraguay.*

[Viaggio del Dr. A. Borelli nel Matto Grosso e nel Paraguay. V. Uccelli. T. Salvadori. Boll. Mus. Zool. e Anat. Comp. R. Univ. Torino, xv. no. 378, 1900.]

The birds of the great Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso are pretty well known to us from the researches of Natterer and the large collections of H. H. Smith (*cf.* *Ibis*, 1892, p. 165, et 1894, p. 122). Nevertheless Dr. Borelli has managed to add to the Avifauna a fine new Parrot (*Pyrrhura hypoxantha*), already figured in this Journal (*Ibis*, 1900, pl. xiv. p. 671). The 250 specimens collected by Dr. Borelli at or near Corumbá on the Bolivian frontier are referred

by Count Salvadori to 116 species, of which (including the new Parrot) 18 are new to the Fauna of Matto Grosso. During a short stay at Tebicuari, on the Paraguayan railway near Villa Rica, Dr. Borelli also collected 22 birds which are referable to 16 species. Four of these are new to Paraguay.

82. Seebohm's 'Monograph of the Thrushes.'

[A Monograph of the Turdidae, or Family of Thrushes. By the late Henry Seebohm. Edited and completed (after the Author's death) by R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D., F.L.S., &c. Part X. Imperial 4to. London: Henry Sotheran & Co., 1900. Price 36s.]

The tenth part of Seebohm's 'Monograph of the Thrushes' (edited by Dr. R. B. Sharpe) is now before us. It continues the series of Blackbirds (*Merulæ*) of the author's arrangement, although we do not ourselves consider this section fairly separable as a genus from typical *Turdus*.

The following species, amongst which are several of special interest (e. g. *M. kessleri* of Kansu and *M. seebohmi* of Kinabalu) are beautifully figured:—

Merula thomassoni.	Merula kessleri.
— bicolor.	— gouldi.
— olivatra.	— seebohmi.
— roraimæ.	— albiceps.
— euryzona.	— fumida.
— castanea.	— whiteheadi.

83. Shufeldt on the Crania of the Owls.

[Professor Collett on the Morphology of the Cranium and the Auricular Openings in the North-European Species of the Family Strigidae. By R. W. Shufeldt, M.D. Reprinted from Journ. of Morphol. xvii. p. 119, 1900.]

Dr. Shufeldt has done good service to English-speaking ornithologists in translating, from the Norwegian, Professor Collett's paper on the Owls, to which he has added notes on American species of *Syrnium*, *Asio*, and *Surnia*, on *Micropallas* [*Micrathene*], and on *Speotyto*, contained in his own cabinets. He concludes with a review of the opinions of recent authors on the position of the *Striges*, though he does not seem to have

seen Mr. Pycraft's latest work on the group. The figures have been to some extent re-drawn and re-arranged.

84. *Sharpe on a new Bird from Mount Roraima.*

[Report on a Collection made by Messrs. F. V. McConnell and J. J. Queleh at Mount Roraima in British Guiana. (Communicated by Professor E. Ray Lankester, D.C.L., F.R.S., Director of the Natural History Museum.) Trans. Linn. Soc. (Zool.) viii. pp. 51-76, 1900.]

Only one bird, *Zonotrichia macconelli*, sp. nov., is mentioned in this memoir; it is figured along with its near ally *Z. pileata*. It would have been interesting to know what other species were met with by Messrs. McConnell & Queleh upon this remarkable mountain.

XXVI.—Obituary.

MR. C. W. WYATT, DR. G. HARTLAUB, THE BARON M.-E. DE SELYS-LONGCHAMPS, and MR. P. CROWLEY.

CLAUDE WILMOTT WYATT, M.B.O.U., who died on May 1st, 1900, at his residence, Adderbury, Oxon, was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Wyatt, Vicar of Wroxton and Balscott, in the same county. He was born at Worthing, Sussex, on March 2, 1842, and was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford. While at Eton he met with an accident, and his injuries were so severe that he was on his back for several months, and remained an invalid for three years afterwards. This event had a great effect on his life, for on going to the University he found it impossible to do the necessary reading, and was reluctantly compelled to give up taking a degree. Being unable to do much head-work, he determined to devote himself to the "hobby" of his boyhood, namely, birds. First of all he visited Palestine and Egypt with the Rev. H. T. Gepp as his companion. In 1869 Wyatt joined the Sinai Survey Expedition as Ornithologist, at his own expense, and on his return wrote a good article for this Journal on the birds of the Sinaitic peninsula (see 'Ibis,' 1870, p. 1). In the same connexion, Wyatt also prepared the "Birds" of the Ordnance Survey of Sinai (1873). This